

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Plan

Hood Canal Summer Chum¹



CHRIS DRIVDAHL

GOAL

To protect, restore and enhance the productivity, production and diversity of Hood Canal/Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca summer chum salmon and their ecosystems to provide surplus production sufficient to allow future directed and incidental harvests of summer chum salmon. The HCCC Board, in considering a recovery plan that can be implemented and meets the desires of the land-use (Counties) and Tribal authorities, further adds that a summer chum salmon recovery plan be designed to provide the Counties with as much certainty as is possible regarding development, growth and land use; as much certainty as is possible for Tribal goals and objectives; and as much certainty as is possible for private landowners.

// ...the Summer Chum Recovery Plan will provide a logic and rationale for recovery of summer chum salmon populations that can be understood by County Commissioners, Tribal governments, local and regional decision-makers and the public. //

HOOD CANAL
COORDINATING
COUNCIL



Plan Timeframe

Initial focus is
12 years



Estimated Cost

\$136.1 million



Actions Identified to Implement Plan

179



All H plan submitted
to NMFS 11/2005

**Human
Population**
71,391

Counties
Parts of Mason,
Kitsap, Jefferson,
and Clallam

Treaty Tribes
Skokomish,
Port Gamble S'Klallam,
Jamestown S'Klallam, Lower
Elwha Klallam, Suquamish

Listed Fish
summer chum,
bull trout,²
Chinook

**Regional Recovery
Organization**
Hood Canal Coordinating
Council

MAJOR FACTORS LIMITING RECOVERY

- ▶ Loss of estuary / nearshore/freshwater habitat
- ▶ Altered floodplain and channel morphology
- ▶ Sedimentation
- ▶ Riparian and instream degradation
- ▶ Altered hydrology due to habitat loss

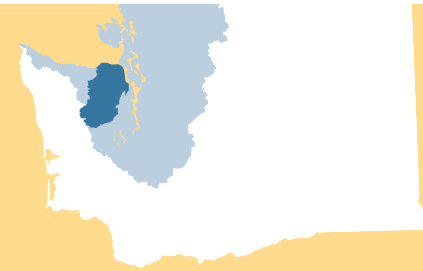
KEY ACTIONS RECOMMENDED TO RECOVER FISH

January 2006 to June 2007

- ▶ Riparian and estuary restoration
- ▶ County land use enforcement analysis/needs assessment
- ▶ Support zoning regulations that foster salmon recovery
- ▶ Floodplain comprehensive management plans
- ▶ Analysis of bulkheads regulations and alternative technologies
- ▶ Develop wetland rating system
- ▶ Develop public benefit rating system programs for counties
- ▶ Expand the geographic reach of the Community Nearshore Restoration Program

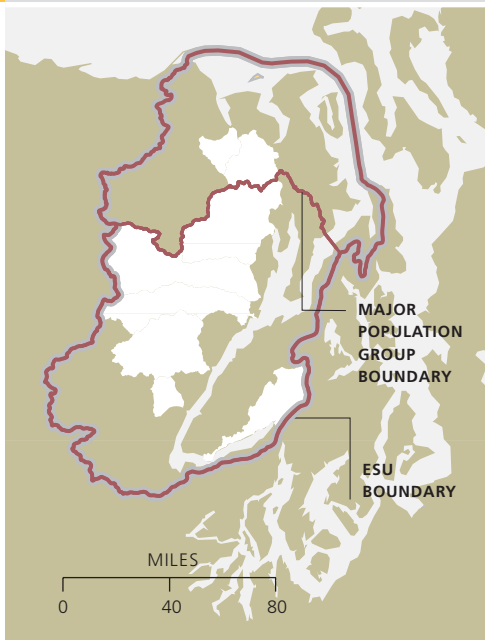
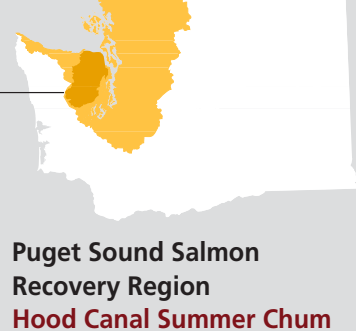
Long Term

- ▶ Address floodplain and estuarine habitat loss along Highway 101 and Seabeck Highway NW
- ▶ Implementation of US Forest Service road maintenance and road abandonment plan
- ▶ Voluntary actions to remove railroad grade, fill, dikes, and levees
- ▶ Expand geographic reach of the Community Nearshore Restoration Program throughout the ESU
- ▶ Support zoning regulations that foster salmon recovery
- ▶ Monitor effectiveness of actions to facilitate adaptive management



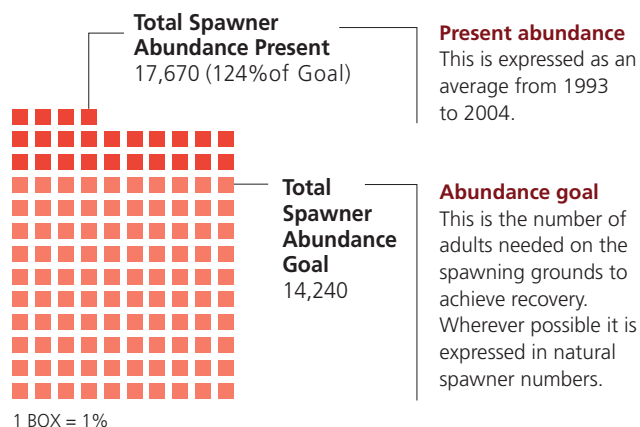
¹ Hood Canal Coordinating Council has asked that the summer Chum ESU be designated a salmon recovery region; the request is being evaluated by GSRO.

² USFWS previously published a bull trout recovery plan (2004). The status of bull trout is currently under review and is expected to be complete by early 2006. At that time, USFWS will work with the Regional Board, WDFW, GSRO to incorporate elements of the State's plan into the federal plan.



Summer Chum Spawner Abundance

Population	Present	Goal
Quilcene	8,059	2,860
Dosewallips	2,777	1,930
Duckabush	1,423	2,060
Hama Hama	792	3,790
Lilliwaup	229	1,960
Union	2,000	340
Salmon/Snow	2,159	970
Jimmycomelately	231	330
Total	17,670	14,240



Summer Chum Productivity

Population	Present*	Goal
Quilcene	Analyses in Progress	1.60
Dosewallips	Analyses in Progress	1.60
Duckabush	Analyses in Progress	1.60
Hama Hama	Analyses in Progress	1.60
Lilliwaup	Analyses in Progress	1.60
Union	Analyses in Progress	1.60
Salmon/Snow	Analyses in Progress	1.60
Jimmycomelately	Analyses in Progress	1.60
Total	Analyses in Progress	1.60

*Expected Summer 2006

Productivity: Population growth rate. This is how many fish return for each fish that spawns. A population must have productivity greater than 1 to increase over time.



Salmon Creek Channel Restoration



Chimacum Creek Monitoring and Assessment



Indian George Creek / Quilcene Bay Creosote and Fill Removal



CHUM

Oncorhynchus keta

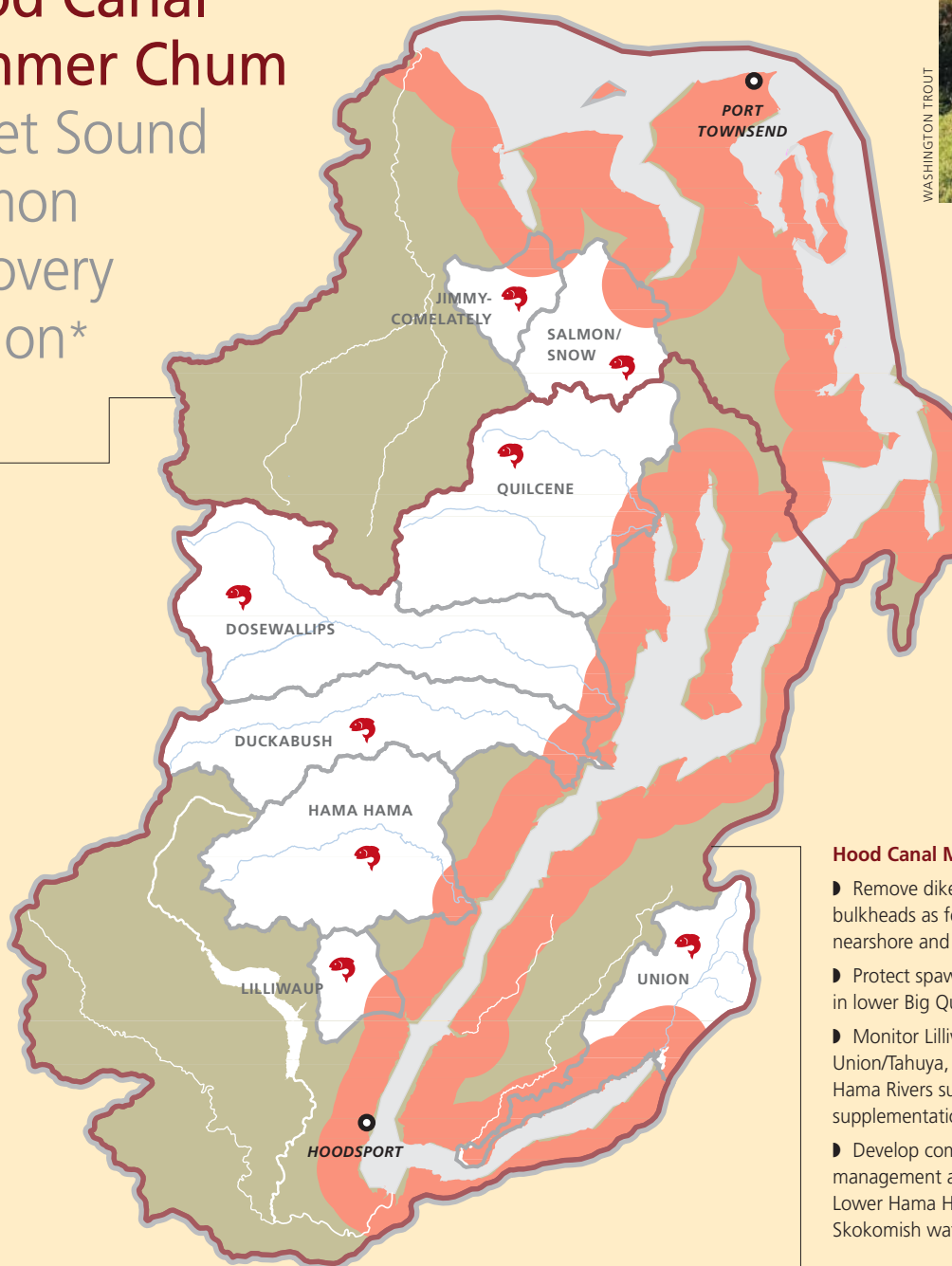
Live 3-5 years; spend more time in marine waters than any other Pacific salmon; form schools; redds usually dug in mainstem or side channels of low gradient streams, just above tidal influence

Hood Canal Summer Chum Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region*

Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca MPG Key Actions

- ▶ Restore Jimmycomelately Creek-Sequim Bay Estuary
- ▶ Enforce and monitor zoning for Jimmycomelately watershed
- ▶ Implement USFS road maintenance and abandonment plans
- ▶ Implement community nearshore restoration program for Discovery Bay
- ▶ Remove fill, levees along estuary and nearshore to restore marsh and tide flats
- ▶ Decommission USFS roads
- ▶ Purchase remaining estuary parcels, floodplain
- ▶ Restore nearshore and estuarine habitats
- ▶ Restore freshwater rearing and spawning habitats

* Hood Canal Coordinating Council has petitioned the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office for status as a region.



WASHINGTON TROUT



Dosewallips Saltmarsh Levee Restoration

- ESU Boundary
- Major Population Group (MPG)
- Population
- No Population
- Priority Habitat
- Primary Population

0 10 20
MILES

Hood Canal MPG Key Actions

- ▶ Remove dikes, landfill, and bulkheads as feasible and restore nearshore and estuarine habitats
- ▶ Protect spawning and rearing flows in lower Big Quilcene
- ▶ Monitor Lilliwaup Creek, Union/Tahuya, Quilcene and Hama Hama Rivers summer chum supplementation
- ▶ Develop comprehensive floodplain management and restoration plan for Lower Hama Hama, Duckabush, Skokomish watersheds